

SWANSON ALMOST CERTAIN TO RUN

Friends Believe He Will Oppose Saunders in Fifth Congressional District.

LINING UP FOR CAMPAIGN

Some Members of Virginia Delegation Not Likely to Have Opposition Next Year.

BY C. A. HOYCE.

It has long since become proverbial of Virginia politics that before one contest is fairly out of the way, others are ready to be sprung, thus keeping the State in almost perpetual agitation over public honors to be distributed by the voters. Hardly will the gubernatorial and legislative elections be disposed of next November before candidates for Congress, to be chosen in 1910, will be actively at work, there being already evidences that the contest will be bitter. It is a well-known fact that men in Congress who desire to be returned, as most of them do, never cease working quietly among their constituents, this having the effect in many instances of bringing their opponents into the field much earlier than might otherwise be the case. Again, it is contended that the present primary system in Virginia gives the incumbents a decided advantage over those who may determine to run against them, which is assigned as an additional reason for long-drawn-out campaigns. It has been freely alleged by strong party leaders on many recent occasions that the present system tends to build up an "officeholder's trust" in the State, inasmuch as it is a heavy cost and requires intense campaigning. It is a noticeable fact that most, if not all, the Representatives in Congress from Virginia favor the plan now in operation, while numerous leaders in their respective districts who have heard the rumors of congressional bees in their bonnets are violently opposed to it, unless it is amended in many material respects. An effort is going to be made in the next Legislature to pass an up-to-date primary bill, though its fate is uncertain, as similar efforts have frequently been made without success. Whatever may be the result of the fight for this reform in the General Assembly, it is a safe prediction that contests in some of the districts will be well under way before the new year is far spent.

In the Eastern Section.

Congressman William A. Jones, who has represented the First District for consecutive terms, this winning the title of dean of the delegation, will, in all probability, stand for re-election. There have been rumors of opposition to Mr. Jones in his own party, though no Democrat in the district has indicated his purpose to run against him. Mr. Jones has frequently been opposed, but in every instance he has won with much ease. Harry L. Maynard, of Portsmouth, who has represented the Second District for several terms, always has Democratic competitors, though he has never been defeated. There is a general belief that Colonel George Cabell, of Norfolk, will try his strength once more, having given Maynard two hard runs already, though he has made no public announcement of his intentions in the matter. The name of Robert W. Withers, of Spotsylvania, who has served in the State Legislature for several terms, being now a candidate for re-election to that body, has been frequently mentioned as a probable aspirant for Congress. Mr. Withers is now busy now trying to defeat his opponent for the House of Delegates to talk about congressional matters. His competitor is Col. J. E. West, a member of the Governor's staff, who is prominent in business circles in Suffolk. It is said by political friends from that section that the result will very probably be close. No one has been mentioned as a possible competitor of Congressman John Lamb, of this district, his friends being gratified with the outlook for his reelection, without opposition. Similar conditions prevail in the Fourth District, which is represented by Major Francis Rives Lassiter, widely known as the scholar of the Virginia delegation. Major Lassiter has served four terms in the House.

In the Land of Battle.

Although Governor Swanson has made no public announcement as to whether or not he will go back to his old district and run for Congress next year, after he surrenders his present office to his successor, it is the general belief that he will do so, and that there will be a lively fight for the nomination between the Governor and the incumbent, Judge E. W. Saunders, of Franklin. The Governor has never denied that he may make an effort to return to the seat in Congress which he held for nearly four consecutive years. On the other hand, many of his close friends believe he will run, for it is well known that the Governor is by no means averse to remaining in public life. It is believed that his ultimate ambition is to go to the United States Senate, though it is doubtful if he will ever oppose either of the incumbents, to both of whom he is attached by warm ties of personal and political friendship. The Governor is a popular stumpster, having carried his district seven times over strong Republican opposition. Judge Saunders, it is believed, desires to remain in Congress, and he voluntarily gave up what was practically a lifetime position on the bench in order to become a member of the national legislature. It is practically certain, therefore, that both Governor Swanson will seek honors for the nomination next year, with every prospect of a warm, if not a bitter, struggle. They are both men of recognized ability, each being endowed with his share of bulldog determination. The fact that Judge Saunders came near losing the district to the Repub-

How Democratic Senators Stand on Tariff Question

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The position of the various Democratic Senators on tariff legislation is shown by the following analysis of their action during the consideration of the tariff bill just passed by the Senate:

Senators who opposed all high tariff rates—Gore, Oklahoma; Shively, Indiana; Rayner, Maryland; Newland, Nevada; Davis, Arkansas; Senator Davis was absent most of the session, but he spoke against the protective tariff theory. Senator Clark, of Arkansas, took little part in the debate or in the voting on the bill.

Simon-pure Democratic protectionists—McEnery, Louisiana; Foster, Louisiana; Tallaferra and Fletcher, Florida.

Protectionists in spots—Bacon, Georgia; Bailey, Texas; Bankhead, Alabama; Chamberlain, Oregon; Clay, Georgia; Daniel, Virginia; Frazier, Tennessee; Johnston, Alabama; Martin, Illinois; Simmons, North Carolina; Stann, Missouri; Taylor, Tennessee; Tillman, South Carolina; Money, Mississippi; Smith, Maryland; Overman, North Carolina; Hughes, Colorado; Culbertson, Texas; Owen, Oklahoma; McLaurin, Mississippi.

Democratic Senators who made protective speeches—Simmons, Daniel, Tillman, Tallaferra and Fletcher. Protection arguments were also made by Bacon, Bailey and Foster, but were predicated on the theory of a tariff for revenue.

Protection claims supported by Democratic Senators—Hides, iron ore, lead, zinc, wool and woolsens, print paper, pineapples, cotton cloth, ten, lumber, petroleum and many others.

Only Democrat to vote for the bill—McEnery, of Louisiana.

Only Democrat to vote for a duty on petroleum—Owen, of Oklahoma. Both Owen and McEnery voted for the Curtis restoration of the countervailing duty on petroleum products.

Reasoning of Democratic Senators on the tariff question—The point of view—

Senators who voted to put a 25 cents a ton duty on iron ore—Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Chamberlain, Clay, Daniel, Fletcher, Foster, Frazier, Johnston, of Alabama; McEnery, Martin, Simmons, Stone, Tallaferra, Taylor, Tillman.

Senators who voted for a tax of 10 cents a pound on tea—Tillman, Bailey.

Democrats who voted against free lumber—Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Chamberlain, Money, Smith, of Maryland; Daniel, Fletcher, Foster, Johnston, of Alabama; McEnery, Martin, Overman, Simmons, Tallaferra, Taylor, Tillman.

Democratic Senator who voted against Dilliver woolen reductions—McEnery.

Democrats who opposed free print paper—Bailey. He explained his vote by saying he was a tariff-for-revenue.

Senators who helped raise the duty on pineapples in the interest of the Florida growers—Bailey, Chamberlain, Clay, Fletcher, Foster, McEnery, Tillman, Tallaferra, Taylor.

Democrats who helped to keep up the rates on cotton cloth—Foster, McEnery, Democratic absentees from the vote—Bankhead, Chamberlain, Clark, of Arkansas; Daniel, Davis, McLaurin, Rayner, Smith, of South Carolina; Tallaferra, Taylor.

Senators in the last two elections are having a stimulating effect upon the Governor's probable candidacy, it being urged that the latter always ran far beyond the danger line when contesting with the various Republicans who opposed him from time to time.

In Other Districts.

Up to this time, there has been but little talk of opposition to Congressman Glass in the Sixth District. John L. Lee, of Lynchburg, had about determined at one time to run, though he recently issued a statement to the effect that he would not be in the race next year. Senator Don P. Halsey, of the same city, has congressional aspirations, but it is not believed he will try his strength in a contest. Mr. Glass is strong in all sections of the district, having established a reputation for diligent work in the interests of his constituents. Up to the seventh district Congressmen Hay likewise has a strong hold upon his people. It is doubtful if he will be opposed next year, notwithstanding the fact that there are a number of party leaders in the district who would like to have the seat he has so long occupied. Congressman Carlin, of Alexandria, has won twice in the Eighth District over strong opposition. He is the youngest Democrat in the Virginia delegation, and is looked upon as one of the ablest organizers in the State. There is little use of discussing Democratic possibilities in the Ninth District, as it looks as if it is safely Republican for many years to come. Although the Ninth has the largest Democratic vote of any district in the State, it has been going Republican for steadily increasing majorities for the past eight years.

Congressman Flood, who is serving his fourth term from the Tenth, has great strength in all sections of his district. Although Attorney-General Anderson has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the nomination, there is nothing at all definite about the matter. The Attorney-General declined at this time to discuss it for publication in any form whatever.

Mr. Flood is a vigorous worker, both in Congress and in politics, and is thoroughly at home with a competitor on the hustings.

BUILDING NEW SHIPS

Harriman Will Evidently Continue to Push Coal-Ship Trade.

NEW YORK, July 11.—What is considered in some respects a refutation of rumors that E. H. Harriman, now as the scholar of the Virginia delegation, Major Lassiter has served four terms in the House.

In the Land of Battle.

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WOMAN'S NIGHTMARE

must pass is so full of dread that the thought fills her with apprehension. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either very painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend prepares the system for the coming event, and it is passed without any danger. This remedy is applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the crisis with but little suffering.

Book containing information of value to all expectant mothers. Free on request.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

QUIT FERRY FOR TUNNELS SOON

Many Rumors Accompany Announcement of Arrangement for Benefit of Travelers.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A week from to-morrow, when the two lower or downtown tubes of the Hudson and Manhattan Railway Company are opened for public traffic, all passengers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, either out-bound or inbound, may, if they wish, use the tunnels between the Pennsylvania Station, in New Jersey, and the Hudson terminal at Cortlandt Street, New York. The announcement that the Pennsylvania had made such arrangements with the tunnel people gave rise to new rumors that the Pennsylvania held control of the tunnel company, and that the other Jersey roads would be deprived of the advantage thus offered. That was the first story.

Story Flatly Denied.

The Hudson and Manhattan people deny flatly and reaffirm their reiterated statement that Pennsylvania has no control over the company.

The next story put in circulation had to do with the arrangements with the Pennsylvania had been extended to the Erie and Lackawanna roads, and that their passengers would be carried through the tunnels free. Regarding these stories an official of the Hudson and Manhattan Company to-day made this formal statement:

"At the opening of the downtown section of the Hudson tunnels on July 19 the Pennsylvania passengers will be handled to the Hudson Terminal Station on Pennsylvania Railroad tickets without extra charge.

"No arrangements of this sort have been yet perfected with the Erie and Lackawanna railroads."

It is no secret that there is an expectation that such an arrangement will be concluded with the Erie and Lackawanna, but no official of the tunnel company could be found to-day willing to stand for such an announcement.

GIRL SHOTS NEGRO

Says She Did It Because He Had Ceased to Care for Her.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Mary Lappin, a pretty Irish girl, twenty years old, walked up behind Joseph Thompson, a West Indian negro, in a downtown apartment house, where he ran the elevator, and shattered his spine, to-day with a bullet. She fired four shots, three of which lodged in the negro's body. The girl, who became hysterical after the shooting, said she did it because Thompson had ceased to care for her. The negro will die.

Armed Posse After Negro.

NORMAN PARK, GA., July 11.—A heavily armed posse, with track hounds, is in pursuit of a dangerous negro, who is charged with having entered the room of a young woman, a guest at the home of K. W. Horne, at midnight. The posse outdistanced the thief in the chase, and a lynching is believed to be inevitable if the man is caught.

Dies Suddenly.

TAMPA, FLA., July 11.—Gordon Keller, for fifteen years City Treasurer and a leading merchant, died suddenly here yesterday afternoon.